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MOCK - II

Q1: Discuss in detail the role played by seven years' war in England's History.

OUTLINE:

1) Introduction to seven years' War.
2) Causes of war
3) The main contenders of war and their interests
4) Events of war
   a) In Europe
   b) In America
   c) In India
   d) Spanish entry in the war
5) Results of the war
6) Treaty of Paris, 1763
7) Importance of the war in the English History.
8) Conclusion

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INTRODUCTION TO SEVEN YEARS' WAR

The Seven Years' War had a profound impact on the history of England. The Seven Years' War was a global conflict between Great Britain and France for global pre-eminence. The seeds of the War were sown in 1748 **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle**, which ended the **War of Austrian Succession**. The Treaty did not prove lasting because the mutual differences were not solved. **Maria Theresa**, the ruler of Austria was determined to take back Silesia which was at the hands of Prussia. The unsatisfactory conditions led to another disastrous war and one of the bloodiest conflicts of 18 century.

"The first World War"

~ Winston Churchill

The fighting involved all the great powers of Europe and took place in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

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CAUSES OF WAR

There were multiple causes of the War. The chart below elaborates the main causes:

1) Rivalry between England and France in India and in America

The main reason was the trade rivalry between England and France.

⇓

2) Rivalry between Austria and Prussia

According to the treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle Maria Theresa of Austria had handed over the province of Silesia to Prussia. England did not want to spoil relations with Prussia and so preferred to join Prussia and simultaneously France joined Austria.

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3) Growing power of Prussia

England joined Prussia for the protection of Hanover.

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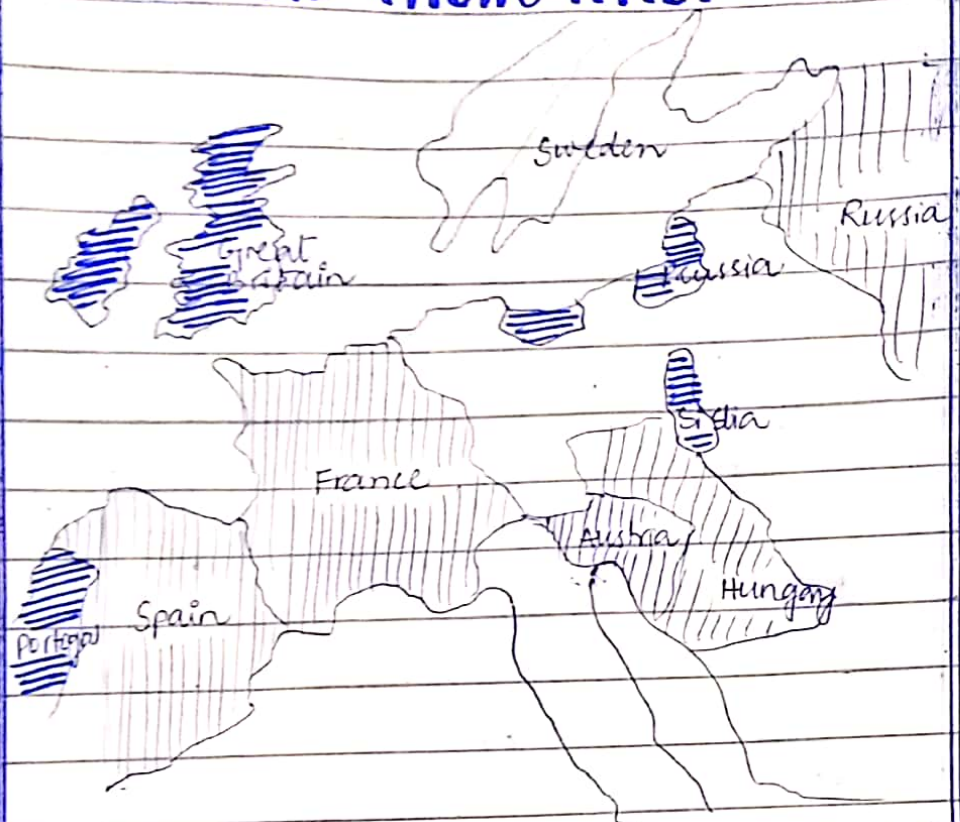
THE MAIN CONTENDERS OF THE WAR AND THEIR INTERESTS



Prussia + England vs France + Spain + Austria + Russia.

EVENTS OF WAR

The two opposing blocks in Europe were England and Prussia on the one hand and France, Spain, Austria and Russia on the other hand. This change of sides by different European powers is often known as the **'Diplomatic Revolution'**, for England was previously with Austria in the Austrian War of Succession.

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(1) Events of war in Europe

At the ~~HAS~~ war, the English were at a loss in Europe. In 1756, France captured Minorca from England.
In 1757, France also captured Hanover by defeating the Duke of Cumberland. But as the Pitt the Elder, as the War Minister got changed, Pitt succored Fredrik of Prussia with both men and money that Prussia was able to defeat France and Austria. As a result, Hanover was taken back.

Pitt the Elder had made his navy strong. It defeated the French naval forces and they were crushed.

(2) Events of war in America

At the war, English also faced defeat in America. There was over the colossal loss of the English. Pitt sent some selected generals to the battle field. He used to say:

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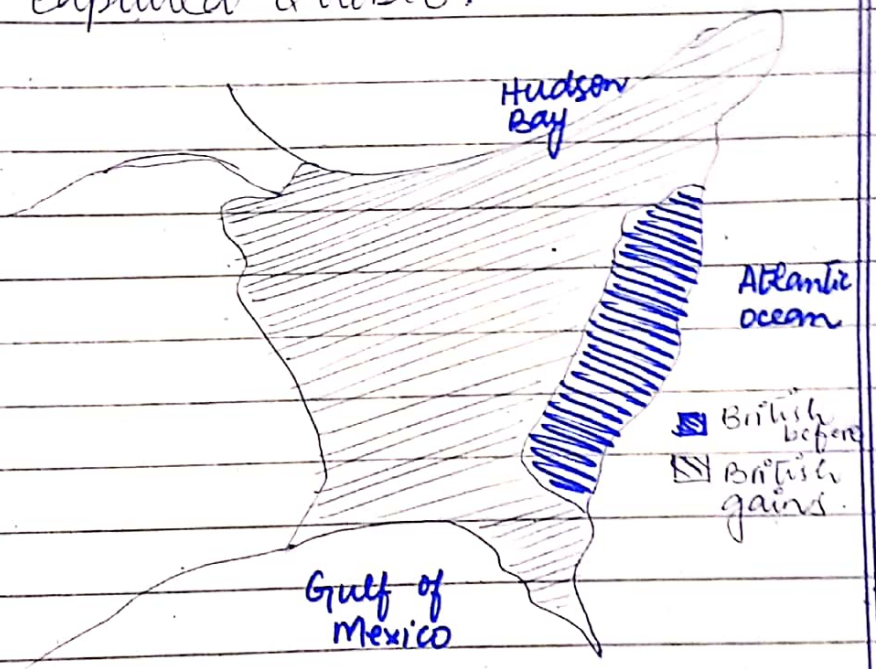
'I will win America in Germany'

Pitt sent General Wolfe to conquer Canada. At the Battle of Heights of Abraham the English won a decisive battle and captured Quebec.



(3) Events of War in India

English had to lose very much in India. Siraj-ud-Dula drove the English out of Bengal but in 1757 Clive won the Battle of Plassey and established British rule in India.

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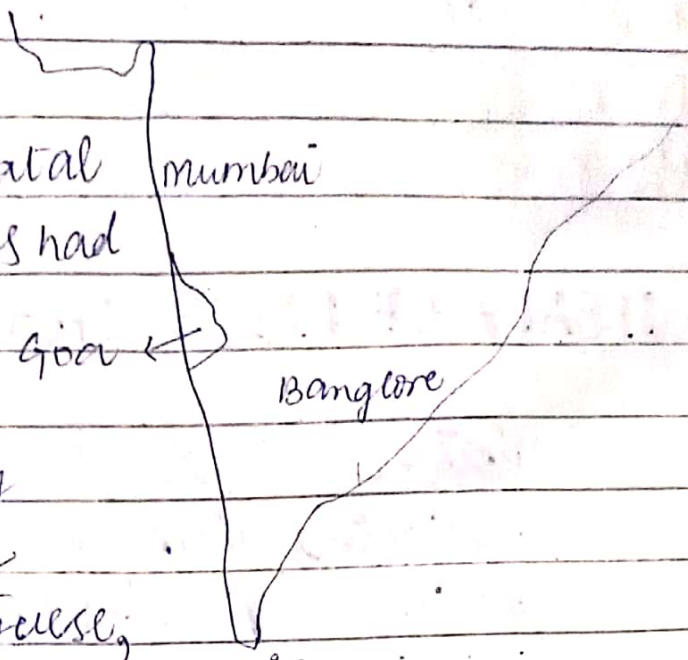

The coastal towns had been easy picking for the Portuguese, French and British.

(4) Spain's entry in the War

When the English were with success everywhere, Pitt the Elder suspected that Spain would enter the war in suppot of France. So, Pitt decided to declare war against Spain. The English again won the war and conqured Havana and Manila.

RESULTS OF SEVEN YEAR WAR

The continuous defeat of France and Spain made them realise the power of England and they began to think of peace.

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Thus, a treaty was signed in Paris in 1763 by which the war came to an end.

TREATY OF PARIS, 1763

> Historians have taken flattering view of a treaty which established Britain as an Imperial Power, but its strategic weakness has been smoothly overlooked. It was a perfect exposition of the principles of Duke of Bedford
>
> ~ Churchill

The treaty had terms that:

1) French returned Minorca to the English. They handed over Canada and Cape Breton in America.
2) English returned Havana and Manilla to Spain and received Florida in America.
3) France got trade facilities in Newfoundland

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4) Silesia was again left in the charge of Prussia.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WAR IN ENGLISH HISTORY

The war had following effects on England:

(1) England became the greatest power in the world. The main rival, France, lost at every front. England began to be considered as a super power.

(2) England as the 'Queen of Sea'. The five powers, rivals France and Spain, had lost their naval power.

(3) England became commercial and collonial power, with big market for consumption of the goods.

CONCLUSION

The power of England was restored and the principles of Treaty of Westphalia were implimed. It was a win-win situation for the England as the great and supreme power of the world.

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Q2: Agrarian and Industrial revolution laid the foundation of modern England

OUTLINE

1) Introduction to Agrarian and Industrial Revolution
2) The Revolutions laid the foundation of modern England.
   a) Impact of Agrarian Revolut on England
      (i) Adoption of New Methods of Agriculture
      (ii) Demand of land increased and caused economic growth
      (iii) Reclamation of land: Barren land under cultivation
      (iv) Application of capital in Agriculture
   (b) Impact of Industrial Revolution on England.
      → Types of Interventions
      (i) Increased National Wealth
      (ii) Growth in Agriculture
      (iii) Improvement in Living Standard
      (iv) Strengthened national unity
      (v) England as great power.
3) Conclusion.

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INTRODUCTION TO AGRARIAN AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Agrarian and Industrial revolution laid the foundation of the modern England. The Agrarian Revolution, which took place in the 18th century, brought in modern machines for tilling the land and reaping crops. In the same way, the Industrial Revolution altered the old system altogether and produced things on new scientific lines. Cottage industry was replaced by big factories and the rich industrialists took the place of petty workers. The revolution emerged from the advent of different and new systems.

THE REVOLUTIONS LAID THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN ENGLAND

These revolutions had a profound impact on the England and has impacts that

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fast to-date.

a) Impacts of Agrarian Revolution on England

The following were the impacts caused by the Agrarian Revolution on England.

(i) Adoption of New Methods of Agriculture

New farming methods were evolved and it witnessed great improvement in agricultural production. They began to use good quality seeds and rich manure.

This caused the famer to be able to earn more.

(ii) Demand of Land: increased, caused economic growth

In England the demand of cultivated land increased and people began to invest more on the cultivation of the land.

(iii) Reclamation of Land: Barren land under cultivation

The sandy lands were converted into fertile land. This

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as a result increased the yield and benefited the people involved in the business.

(iv) Application of capital in Agriculture.

Many people started to invest in the agri-capital inorder to obtain the maximum and good yield. People of upperclass and wealthy, rich landlords brought in their farms the most scientific machines and raised agricultural production to a great extent.

(b) Impact of ~~Ag~~ Industrial Revolution on England

The Industrial Revolution increased the invention in the textile industry. A) Textile:

(i) Spinning Jenny of Hargreaves

The spinning Jenny brought a revolutionary change in textile industry

(ii) Flying shuttle of John Kay

It helped in the weaving

of cloths at a greater speed and with a wider width.

(iii) **Mule of Samuel Crompton**

It was a combination of both the Spinning Jenny and Water Frame. It helped in fine muslin which was run by water-power.

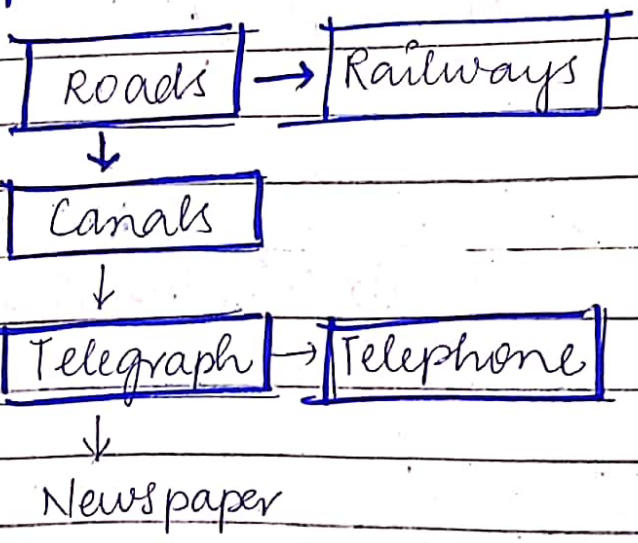
(iv) **Dyeing Machine**

It could dye the yarn with fast colours.

B) Art of Smelting Iron

Open Heath method was invented to prepare steel.

C) Transportation and Communicati



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1) Increase in the National Wealth.

England witnessed a steady progress in production and became a big industrial country. Many cotton mills and factories were established, steel plants and other factories were also set up.

2) Growth in Agriculture.

With the help of machinery the work of sowing and reaping became quite easy. This made rapid growth in agriculture.

3) Improvement in the Standard of living

People began to rise up because of the easy availability of the manufactured goods. English began to use costly and rare goods.

4) Strengthened National Unity

Means of transport and communication rapidly developed which ~~brought~~ brought people

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near to each other.

(5) England Emerged as great power

England made such an enormous progress in the industry and agricultural, commercial field that it became strong nation

CONCLUSION

The Agrarian and then the Industrial revolution had a great impact on the modern England. The lessons ~~teaut~~ learnt were implemented and this made England to emerge as a great power of the world because it strengthened it economically and nationally.

"Every industrial revolution brings along a learning revolution"

~ Alexander De Good

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Q4: Discuss the brief history of parliamentary reforms in England

OUTLINE

1) Introduction to the Parliamentary Reforms in England.
2) Evolution of Democracy and Parliament in England.
   a- The First Reform Act, 1832
      a.1- Effects of the Reform Act
      a.2- Shortcomings of the Act
   b- The Second Reform Act, 1867
      b.1- Demands of the Chartist movement
      b.2- Importance of the Second Reform Act.
   c- Secret Ballot Act, 1872
   d- Third Reform Act, 1884
   e- Parliament Act, 1911
   f- The Franchise Act, 1918
   g- Reform Act of 1928
3) Conclusion.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PALIAMENTARY REFORMS IN ENGLAND

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 greatly enhanced the powers of the Parliament but it was not a representative body because the franchise was just a small number of ~~sett~~ selective people. All the big industrial towns which were newly established had no representation in the Parliament. The limited franchise and lack of representation didnot make the parliament supreme. The Parliament was reformed to such an extent that it became the real representative of the country and democracy was Established in England.

EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND

There were various reforms which established democracy in England. The reforms are discussed as follows:

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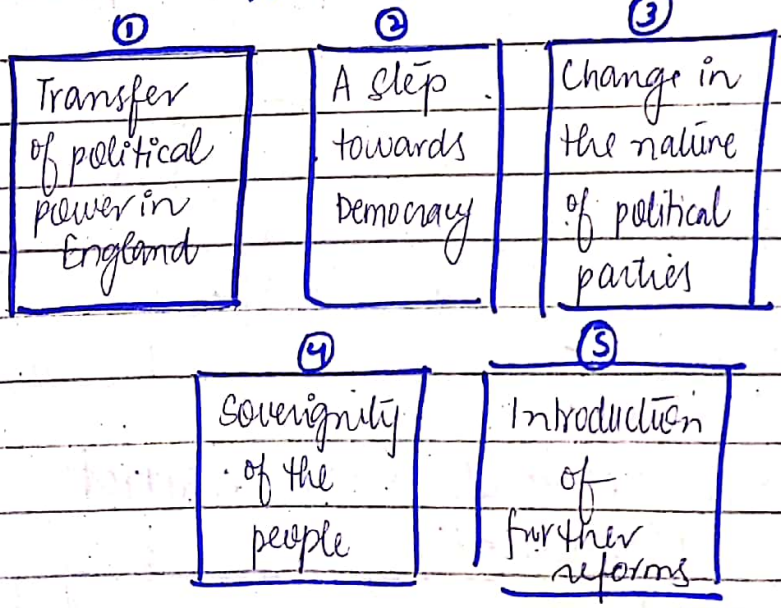
a) The First Reform Act, 1832 (The Reform Act, 1832)

The main provisions of the reform Act were :

1) No representative from town having less than 2000 people
2) One representative from town having 2000 to 4000 people
3) Spread of representation over bigger cities.
4) Creation of new boroughs.
5) Amendment in Franchise Law
6) Preperation of voting list.

a.1) Effects of the Reform Act, 1832



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a.2) Shortcomings of the Act

The labourers and the people in general were disappointed with the Reform Act, 1832. They had thought that the Act would be a "panacea of to all ills" but they could not get the right to vote. The **Chartist Movement**, aimed at getting the right to vote, was directly due to the disappointment

In addition, no provision was made to the secret ballot.

(b) The second Reform Act, 1867

The First Reform Act did not get the labour class, the right to vote. The Chartist Movement was launched in 1848 under the leadership of Lovett, O'Connor, O'Brien, Cooper, etc.

(b.1) Demands of the Chartist Movement

(a) Universal Adult Franchise

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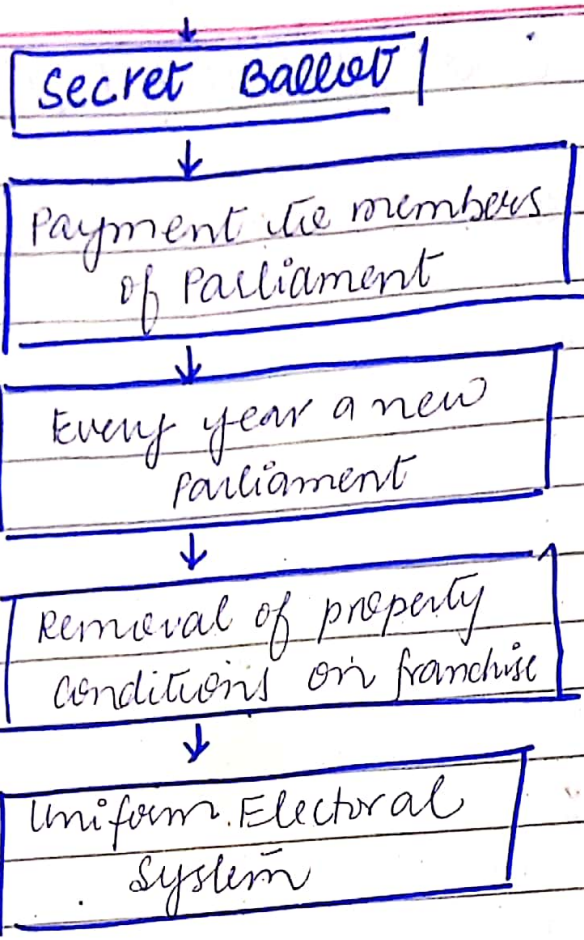

(b.2) Importance of the Second Reform Act

Although this Act did not extend the right de vote to rural labourers and artisans as well as de the women and no provision was made for the secret ballot, yet there is not denying fact that the act brough democracy. or something nearer do it in England.

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(c) Secret Ballot Act, 1872

The Reform Act of 1832 and 1867 gave the right to vote to the middle class labour class respectively, but one provision was made to the Secret Ballot.

Gladston, in his first term as the Prime Minister, got the Secret Ballot Act approved and passed in 1872.

According to the Act, the voters would put a mark against the name of the candidate of his choice at a secret place.

(d) Third Reform Act, 1884

As in the case of cities, all people in the villages having their own house got the right to vote.

Rural people living in rented house worth 10 a year and peasants tilling land worth 10 as land revenue per year also got the right to vote.

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(e) Parliament Act, 1911

At the time of Lord Asquith another important act was passed. The Act clarified the mutual relations between the two Houses of the Parliament i.e House of Commons and House of Lords.

The act had the following provisions:

① Right to discuss money bills given to House of Commons

② Ordinary Bills → if the bill passed by House of Commons thrice in ~~original form~~ it would become ~~law after King's~~ signature

③ Tenure of House of commons was 5 years

④ Annual allowance of 400

(f) The Franchise Act, 1918

Women, especially the young educated ones, were demanding the right to vote.

During the Ministry of Lloyd George the Act gave representation to women, all women above 30.

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(9) Reform Act of 1928

During the PM Lord Baldwin. The Act accorded the right to vote to every man and woman above the age of 21.

CONCLUSION

The gradual process dō bring the parliamentary supremacy and the representation of the people dō the parliament brought the democratic reforms with a process of almost 100 years. This, the period from 1832 dō 1928 proved a century of reforms in the history of England. It proved a ~~free~~ step dō democracy and these reforms have an important place in the constitutional history of England.

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Q3 : Discuss the role and impact of American and French revolution on England.

OUTLINE

1) Introduction to French and American Revolution
2) Impacts of French Revolution on England
   a) Political Influence.
      i) Charles Fox' Attitude
      ii) Burke's Attitude
   b) Effects on Pitt's domestic policy.
   c) social effects
   d) Economic effects
3) Impacts of American ~~Ref~~ Revolution on England.
   a) Pitiable condition of Agriculture : Corn Laws.
   b) Decline in cottage
   c) Decline in trade
   d) Increase in Debt
   e) Riots in country
4) Conclusion.

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INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH AND AMERICAN REVOLUTION

There is a presumed role and impact of the French and American revolutions on England. When the French Revolution took place, the British people welcomed it wholeheartedly because they thought that in France, the nobles made the life of common people miserable. Similarly, England began to be considered a great power of the world after the Napoleonic Wars.

IMPACTS OF FRENCH REVOLUTION ON ENGLAND

a) Political Influence

i) Charles Fox's Attitude

Charles Fox raised his voice against injustice and cruelty. He felt excited at the fall of Bastille and called it **a great event in the whole history.**

When Pitt started the policy of suppression, Fox opposed him

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(a) Burke's Attitude

Burke opposed the French revolution. He called the revolution of France as 'the Architect of Ruin'. He brought out his book entitled 'Reflections on the French Revolution'

(b) Effects on Pitt's Domestic Policy

1) In 1793, all the foreigners were turned out of the country. This step greatly checked the spread of revolutionary ideas.

2) In 1795, Hebeas Corpus Act was suspended for some time. As such any one could be arrested and imprisoned without any trial.

3) Suppression of Society Act, all societies which were propagating revolutionary ideas were banned in the country.

4) Seditious Meeting Act empowered Pitt to banish the political associations.

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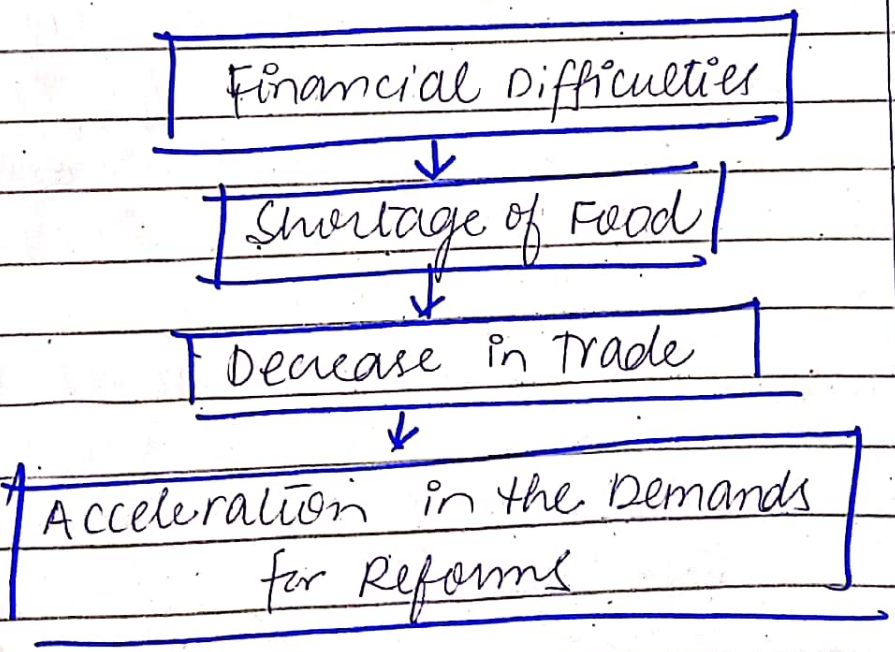
5) The factory workers were disallowed to form 'Employees and Trade Union'.

c) Social Effects

It affected the social life. The reforms pertaining to the Parliament and factories were suspended for about 40 years. The people's personal liberty was also denied to them.

d) Economic Effect



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IMPACT OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON ENGLAND

a) Pitiable conditions of Agriculture : Corn Laws

During this period the crops were also damaged and the Corn Laws were passed to safeguard their interests. But under Corn laws the poor were the greatest sufferes.

b) Decline in Cottage Industry

there was a great setback in the cottage industry because of the establishment of big factories. The factories multiplied during the war period but with the close of the war the manufactured goods could not go to the markets.

c) Decline in trade

War-time caused soaring high prices of tea, coffee sugar, tobacco, woolen and cotton cloths. This caused economic depression.

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d) Increase in National debt

The debt was 227,989,000 as National debt.

e) Riots in the country

Poor were crushed and there were riots in the country.

Spa Field riots, 1816

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Riots of 1817

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Oppressive policy of government

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The Six Acts

CONCLUSION

The revolution always bring a high time and a difficult policies for the mass and the government similar was the case with the ~~1000~~ revolution of ~~1000~~ America and France.

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